



CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF PAKISTAN

DEBATES

Saturday, the 14th October, 1950

OFFICIAL REPORT

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CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF PAKISTAN

Saturday, the 14th October, 1950

The Constituent Assembly of Pakistan met in the Assembly Chamber, Karachi, at Five of the Clock in the Evening, Mr. President (The Honourable Mr. Tamizuddin Khan) in the Chair.

STATES NEGOTIATING COMMITTEE REPORT

The Honourable Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan (East Bengal : Muslim) : Sir, I beg to present the Report* of the States Negotiating Committee.

(After a pause.)

The Honourable Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Report of the States Negotiating Committee be taken into consideration."

Mr. President, the Honourable Members have received the Report of the Committee. It is a very short one. At one of the meetings of the Constituent Assembly, the representatives from various States were admitted to the Assembly, except from the States of the North-West Frontier Province. The Committee authorised me to negotiate with the States of the North-West Frontier Province and now all those States have agreed to have one representative to be jointly nominated by all of them. As the Members are probably aware, the States of the North-West Frontier Province are : Chitral, Swat, Dir and Amb. The total population of these States is 8,51,830. On the basis on which representation has been given in the Constituent Assembly to the various units, these States together are entitled to have one representative in the Constituent Assembly. That is the recommendation that has been made by the States Negotiating Committee and I hope that the House would accept it.

Mr. President : Motion moved :

"That the Report of the States Negotiating Committee be taken into consideration."

† **Mian Muhammad Iftikharuddin** (Punjab : Muslim) : Mr. President, Sir, as the Honourable Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan has pointed out, this Report is the continuation of the previous report which he presented some months ago and whereby three representatives of Pakistan States were admitted into this House.

Sir, I am not going to repeat what I said then with regard to this measure ; all I want to say is that what I said then applies with the same force to this new step—or this further step—that Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan has proposed. Sir, one would have thought that these six months may have improved the Government's theories with regard to people's representation ; particularly after the Honourable Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan's visit to the United States of America, one would have thought that amongst other things he would have learnt at least what Democracy even in a reactionary capitalist State is understood to be. Unfortunately he is the same, or the people with him hold the same views as they did then.

* Printed as Appendix to this Debate.—*Ed. of Deb.*

† Speech not corrected by the Honourable Member.

[Mian Muhammad Iftikharuddin.]

Sir, this representation which the people of Amb, Dir, Swat and Chitral States have a right to get in this House is not their representation. It is the representation of the Rulers or the Governments of those States and the people of those States are groaning under the oppression of those Governments for centuries—that has been their position—and it was hoped by them, as well as by the people of Pakistan in general that after independence these people will be able through our help to overthrow the yoke under which they have suffered for so long. Instead of doing that, we are strengthening their Government by giving them representation. I repeat with all earnestness that the Prime Minister should have taken other steps necessary for the betterment of the people of these and other States of Pakistan. If it is possible for this Constituent Assembly to admit by this method of nomination representatives into this House of any area in Pakistan, I do not know how is it difficult to amalgamate those areas which in accordance with the Objectives Resolution, and in accordance with all accepted principles of the world, belong to Pakistan and the people of which areas have a right to send representatives into this House as have the other areas which were directly under the British Raj. I am sorry that up till now we have been talking merely of the Objectives Resolution and we have not yet started practising on it. The only thing that we have done so far is to make the British-made laws even more stringent than they were in British times to gag all criticism. I am sorry that, on the one hand, we are thinking of the new Constitution—and some people have wrongly been giving the impression in this session that the new Constitution is coming into being—on the other hand nothing is being done for those people to enable them to play their part when the new constitution is brought into being. But in proposing this, all that I can say is that people will be perfectly justified in levelling the charge that they are the supporters of the enemies of the people and not of the people of the States of Pakistan.

The Honourable Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan : Sir, the Honourable Mian Iftikharuddin has very kindly spared the House of a long speech, by referring to the one that he had made on the last occasion. I am sure the future generations will read that speech with very great interest. I think I would follow suit and would not repeat all that I had said last time on a similar occasion. I will also leave that speech to be read by future generations.

He has said that this is a report by the Government. It is not so. This is a report by a committee that was appointed by the Constituent Assembly ; as it happened I was appointed at that time the Chairman of that committee. I am presenting this report to the House not as the Prime Minister of Pakistan but as the Chairman of that Committee. The responsibility is of this House for whatever it does. Sir, the Honourable Member has referred to my visit to America and he has said that I have not learnt anything. As a matter of fact he should be very happy because, according to him America is one of the worst places. and if I have not learnt anything from there he should be very pleased about it and not be sorry about it.

Mian Muhammad Iftikharuddin : America has some very noble traditions.

The Honourable Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan : In America, he recognises, there is something good ; in America there are some very noble traditions. But I want to tell him that there is nothing inconsistent with

this proposal which is embodied in this report. He knows the constitutional position. He knows that these States apart from certain subjects with regard to which they have acceded to Pakistan enjoy full freedom. The object of giving representation to the States in the Constituent Assembly is to have their representatives so that they can take part in the framing of the constitution hoping that ultimately they would accept the constitution which would be framed by this House. Sir, it is wrong to say that there has been no improvement in the conditions of administration in the States. I give to the Honourable Member the example of Bahawalpur and Khairpur. He knows full well that before the establishment of Pakistan these States did not have even local boards, district boards or municipalities. Today on the basis of adult franchise these States have their legislative councils. As far as Bahawalpur is concerned it has elected Members as Ministers. Certain subjects are transferred to the administration of these Ministers and I hope that in the near future Bahawalpur will make even greater advance in that direction. As regards Khairpur elections to the Legislative Council they have been held on the basis of adult franchise and there are elected Ministers in the Government. It is wrong for Honourable Mian Sahib to say that no advance has been made or is being made where the administration of the States is concerned. I had stated on one of the previous occasions that by the time the new constitution comes into force it is hoped that the administration of these States would be brought up to the same level as what exists in the other parts of Pakistan. Sir, I think it is but right that these States of the North-West Frontier Province should be given representation in the Constituent Assembly on the same basis as has been done in the case of other States.

Mr. President : The question is :

"That the Report of the States Negotiating Committee be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

The Honourable Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan Sir, I beg to move :

"That this Assembly, having considered the Report of the States Negotiating Committee, do hereby resolve :

'That all the States of the North-West Frontier Province be allotted one seat in the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan and that they be asked to jointly nominate one representative agreed to by the Governments of these States'."

Mr. President : The question is :

"That this Assembly, having considered the Report of the States Negotiating Committee, do hereby resolve :

'That all the States of the North-West Frontier Province be allotted one seat in the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan and that they be asked to jointly nominate one representative agreed to by the Governments of these States'."

The motion was adopted.

RESOLUTION *RE* APPOINTMENT OF REFORMS COMMITTEE FOR BALUCHISTAN

The Honourable Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan (East Bengal : Muslim) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That with a view to bringing the administration of the Province of Baluchistan, as far as possible, to the level of other Provinces of Pakistan, it is resolved that a Committee be appointed to review the entire field of administration of Baluchistan and prepare a report—

- (a) recommending administrative and constitutional changes in the existing administrative and constitutional set-up of that Province with due regard to the political, social and economic conditions prevailing there ; and
- (b) stating the financial, political and administrative implications of the reforms recommended.

[The Honourable Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan.]

Resolved further that the following shall be members of the Committee :

1. Dr. Mahmud Husain—*Chairman*,
2. Mr. M. A. Khuhro,
3. Mr. Malik Khuda Bakhsh,
4. Mr. Nur Ahmed,
5. Mr. Bhabesh Chandra Nandy,

and that the number of members whose presence shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the Committee shall be three."

Sir, as the Honourable Members are aware in Baluchistan there has been in existence a different type of administration from what exists in other parts of Pakistan. There are no local bodies, no elections of any kind take place except in the case of Quetta Municipality. The province is divided into three separate parts, the States, the tribal areas and what is called the leased area and what used to be in the old days, the British Baluchistan. There are different kinds of laws that are applicable there. The country is very thinly populated. The Government just over a year ago started the experiment of having an advisory council to advise the Agent to the Governor-General and the Chief Commissioner with regard to the administration of that Province. The experiment of that Council has not proved as good as one might have expected. It is necessary that as we are approaching the time for the framing of the constitution the members of the Constituent Assembly should be clear in their minds as to what type of constitution should be provided for Baluchistan and for that purpose it is necessary that a committee of the House should make an inquiry and submit a report to the Members so that they are able to have a clear and full picture before them of the conditions in Baluchistan. This motion is intended with that purpose and I hope that the House would agree with me that we should, as far as possible, bring Baluchistan to the same level of administration, as in other provinces, and the same type of democratic institutions should be functioning there as what is being done in other parts of Pakistan. There will be difficulties, I have no doubt, because as I pointed out to you the conditions there are peculiar, but we have got to do it and the sooner we do it the better it will be for everyone concerned.

Mr. President : Motion moved :

"That with a view to bringing the administration of the Province of Baluchistan, as far as possible, to the level of other provinces of Pakistan, it is resolved that a Committee be appointed to review the entire field of administration of Baluchistan and prepare a report—

- (a) recommending administrative and constitutional changes in the existing administrative and constitutional set-up of that Province with due regard to the political, social, and economic conditions prevailing there ; and
- (b) stating the financial, political and administrative implications of the reforms recommended.

Resolved further that the following shall be members of the Committee :

1. Dr. Mahmud Husain—*Chairman*,
2. Mr. M. A. Khuhro,
3. Mr. Malik Khuda Bakhsh,
4. Mr. Nur Ahmed,
5. Mr. Bhabesh Chandra Nandy,

and that the number of members whose presence shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the Committee shall be three."

*Mian Muhammad Iftikharuddin (Punjab : Muslim) : Mr. President, Sir, I wish that instead of the name of Honourable Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan we had the name of Mr. Churchill as the mover of this motion. Sir, that was exactly the type of Resolution Mr. Churchill would have put had he

† Speech not corrected by the Honourable Member.

been asked to do something about the freedom of the Indian sub-continent. The argument that the British used to give was that we believe in freedom, that we believe in democracy, but social and economic conditions prevailing in the Indian sub-continent were not such as to enable them to give the necessary freedom. We have a Churchill of our own. If Pakistan may not be able to boast of having other things, at least it can boast of having one thing that if Churchill can bring forward such a motion, the Prime Minister of Pakistan or the Honourable Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, who is also the Prime Minister of Pakistan, can do the same.

Mr. President : Have you read the motion carefully ?

***Mian Muhammad Iftikharuddin :** Sir, I have read it very carefully. I am very glad of your personal interest in this question. Further it heartens me that I can appeal to your judgment also. The words are :

“that they are to recommend administrative and constitutional changes in the existing administrative and constitutional set-up of that province with due regard to the political, social and economic conditions prevailing there.”

This goes entirely against the Objectives Resolution. According to this, there are two points on which I would like a clarification from the mover of the Resolution. Firstly, according to him, the principles of freedom and democracy change with the times and secondly that they are applied in one way in one area and in another way in another area. To us the principles of freedom and democracy are eternal and universal. If that is what the Objectives Resolution stand for, then he should not have talked as used to do Mr. Churchill that in accordance with the peculiar conditions prevailing in all the areas and the demands and rights of all the people of Pakistan, high or low, Bengalis or Baluchis, Punjabis or Sindhis are the same and, therefore, there is no question of having a peculiar constitution for the province of Baluchistan. Sir, it can be said that politically one province is more advanced than the other. It may be said that politically Sind is more advanced than Punjab or that Punjab is more advanced than Sind, but there is the same political consciousness in all the provinces. Somebody may get up and say that X-province is more advanced politically and, therefore, it should have nothing to do with the Centre, because the intelligence of the Central Ministry is far less than the intelligence of, say, Punjab Ministry. If such a suggestion comes it would be really scandalous and one would consider the person who makes such a suggestion as mad. If that is so, I cannot understand how we will not apply the same epithet if really seriously this motion is moved by the House. I do hope that Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan will realise the basic mistake and the contradiction in this motion. On the one hand, he has said : “ With a view to bringing it to the level of other provinces. ” On the other, he says “ in accordance with the peculiar conditions . . . ” There is no peculiarity so far as Baluchistan or any area, however backward, or any State is concerned. So far as the principles of freedom and democracy are concerned, the first directive to this Committee should have been that they are to bring it to the same level as other provinces and all provinces, if they have any peculiarities they can be treated separately. Bengal, he says, is thickly populated. Bengal is far more thickly populated than Punjab, nevertheless in both the provinces the nature of the Constitution is the same. I cannot understand why it should not be same in the case of Baluchistan. I am sure the mover of the motion will take a note of this objection before he presses it to the House.

Mr. M. H. Gazder (Sind : Muslim) : Sir, I rise to welcome this Resolution and compliment the Leader of the House for bringing this forward.

* Speech not corrected by the Honourable Member.

[Mr. M. H. Gazder]

Sir, it was years ago that the late Abdullah Haroon who had represented Sind in the Central Assembly at Delhi had moved a similar resolution that Baluchistan should be given full provincial autonomy. I remember the late Quaid-i-Azam had strongly supported it. I am sure whatever may be the Report of this Committee, Baluchistan with its peculiar conditions will have as wide provincial autonomy as possible, probably of the same type as other provinces have. Sir, at this stage I would like to suggest to the Honourable the Leader of the House that Karachi City after it has been separated and made capital of the Federation—a city which had enjoyed full provincial autonomy—is now working under one Administrator—one beaucocrat. People of the City have no voice in its administration, though it is not as bad as Baluchistan. But I would like that the City of Karachi, which is far more advanced than other provinces, should have some individual characteristic position in the set-up of our constitution. Baluchistan has a total population of less than eight lakhs. Here in Karachi we have a population of over 14 lakhs. We should not be left to the mercy of one officer. Government of the city should be in the hands of the people.

The Honourable Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan : Mr. President, Sir, it is just like Mian Sahib ; he gets so much involved in his own arguments that he never takes the trouble of reading what is in front of him. If he had read this resolution carefully, he would have found that the preamble of the resolution says :

“With a view to bringing the administration of the Province of Baluchistan, as far as possible, to the level of other Provinces of Pakistan, it is resolved....” and so on.

He has objection to the words “as far as possible.” It does not mean if the Committee is of the view that Baluchistan should be given the same powers, the same type of Constitution as is enjoyed by any other province, it cannot make that recommendation. If the Honourable Member had taken the trouble of studying the situation in Baluchistan and the conditions that prevail there, I am sure he would not have made the remarks that he did. I would not waste the time of the House in trying to answer his irrelevant arguments about Mr. Churchill and so on. It seems that he has Mr. Churchill on his brain all the time. Let him get his brain free for some time and be able to think freely instead of being obsessed with that idea.

Sir, I have no doubt that the Committee will go into this matter very thoroughly and will submit a report which will be of very great assistance to the honourable members of this House in deciding what should be done for Baluchistan to fulfil the object with which this resolution is moved....

Mr. M. H. Gazder : What about Karachi ?

The Honourable Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan : Sir, I am dealing with Baluchistan ; when I deal with Karachi, I will tell you what to do about it.

Mr. President : The question is :

“That with a view to bringing the administration of the Province of Baluchistan, as far as possible, to the level of other provinces of Pakistan, it is resolved that a Committee be appointed to review the entire field of administration of Baluchistan and prepare a report—

- (a) recommending administrative and constitutional changes in the existing administrative and constitutional set-up of that Province with due regard to the political, social, and economic conditions prevailing there ; and
- (b) stating the financial, political and administrative implications of the reforms recommended.

Resolved further that the following shall be the members of the Committee :

1. Dr. Mahmud Husain—*Chairman*,
2. Mr. M. A. Khuhro,
3. Malik Khuda Bakhsh,
4. Mr. Nur Ahmed,
5. Mr. Bhabesh Chandra Nandy,

and that the number of members whose presence shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the Committee shall be three."

The motion was adopted.

THE CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Honourable Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan (East Bengal : Muslim) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Government of India Act, 1935, and the Indian Independence Act, 1947, be taken into consideration."

Sir, the object of this Bill is to make certain amendments ; firstly, with regard to the provision concerning the assent to be given in the name of His Majesty. It is intended to remove this from the Government of India Act

Mian Muhammad Iftikharuddin (Punjab : Muslim) : Sedition !

The Honourable Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan : Sir, the Honourable Member says that it is sedition—may be he is more loyal than the King himself !

Sir, at present the Federation is liable in certain cases, to be sued in courts outside Pakistan. This liability is inconsistent with the new conditions and the Bill seeks to abolish it with retrospective effect—from the 15th August, 1947.

Then, Sir, the Bill contains an amendment completing section 212 of the Government of India Act, 1935, seeking to render it explicit that the law declared by the Federal Court binds all courts in the Capital.

Sir, the amendment to section 69 of the Government of India Act is sought to be made to disqualify all Government servants who have been dismissed for misconduct, from election to the Legislature.

Mr. President : The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Government of India Act, 1935, and the Indian Independence Act, 1947, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Dr. Mahmud Husain (East Bengal : Muslim) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That after clause 2 of the Bill, the following new clauses be inserted :

'3. *Insertion of new section 10B, Government of India Act, 1935—*

After section 10A of the Government of India Act, 1935 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act) the following new section shall be inserted, namely :

"10B. (1) The Governor-General may choose and summon one or more ministers of state to perform such functions as he may determine, and they shall hold office during his pleasure.

(2) A minister of state shall not be a member of the Council, but it shall be his duty to attend the Council in respect of such matters and upon such occasions as the Governor-General may require.

(3) The provisions of sub-sections (2), (3) and (4) of section 10 and the proviso to sub-section (3) of that section shall apply to ministers of state as they apply to ministers."

'4. *Amendment of section 21, Government of India Act, 1935—*

In section 21 of the said Act, after the words "every minister" the words "minister of state" shall be inserted."

Mr. President : The question is :

"That after clause 2 of the Bill, the following new clauses be inserted :

'3. *Insertion of new section 10B, Government of India Act, 1935—*

After section 10A of the Government of India Act, 1935 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act) the following new section shall be inserted, namely :

"10B. (1) The Governor-General may choose and summon one or more **ministers of state to perform such functions as he may determine, and they shall hold office during his pleasure.**

(2) A minister of state shall not be a member of the Council, but it shall **be his duty to attend the Council in respect of such matters and upon such occasions as the Governor-General may require.**

(3) The provisions of sub-sections (2), (3) and (4) of section 10 and the proviso to sub-section (3) of that section shall apply to ministers of state as they apply to ministers."

'4. *Amendment of section 21, Government of India Act, 1935—*

In section 21 of the said Act, after the words "every minister" the words "minister of state" shall be inserted."

The motion was adopted.

New clauses 3 and 4, were added to the Bill.

Mr. President : The question is :

"That clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Dr. Mahmud Husain : Sir, I beg to move :

"That clause 3 of the Bill be renumbered as clause 5, and that in the clause as so renumbered, for the words and brackets 'the Government of India Act, 1935 (thereafter referred to as the said Act)' the words 'the said Act' be substituted."

Mr. President : The question is :

"That clause 3 of the Bill be renumbered as clause 5, and that in the clause as so renumbered, for the words and brackets 'the Government of India Act, 1935 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act)' the words 'the said Act' be substituted."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 renumbered as clause 5, and as amended, was added to the Bill.

Mr. President : I think, I did not put it quite correctly before the House.

Now, the question is :

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Mr. President : As regards the insertion of new clauses 3 and 4 after clause 2, it has already been accepted.

Now, we come over to clause 3.

Dr. Mahmud Husain : Sir, I beg to move :

"That clause 3 of the Bill be renumbered as clause 5, and that in the clause as so renumbered, for the words and brackets 'the Government of India Act, 1935 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act)' the words 'the said Act' be substituted."

Mr. President : The question is :

"That clause 3 of the Bill be renumbered as clause 5, and that in the clause as so renumbered, for the words and brackets 'the Government of India Act, 1935 hereinafter referred to as the said Act)' the words 'the said Act' be substituted."

I do not think it is necessary for me to put it again to vote. The House has accepted the amendment with all its implications.

Dr. Mahmud Husain : Sir, I beg to move :

"That after clause 5 of the Bill as so renumbered, the following new clause be inserted, namely :

'6. *Amendment of section 33, Government of India Act, 1935—*

In clause (c) of sub-section (3) of section 33 of the said Act, after the words "of ministers" the words "ministers of state" shall be inserted'."

Mr. President : The question is :

"That after clause 5 of the Bill as so renumbered the following new clause be inserted, namely :

'6. *Amendment of section 33, Government of India Act, 1935—*

In clause (c) of sub-section (3) of section 33 of the said Act, after the words "of ministers" the words "ministers of state" shall be inserted'."

The motion was adopted.

New clause 6 was added to Bill.

Dr. Mahmud Husain : Sir, I beg to move :

"That clause 4 of the Bill be renumbered as clause 7."

Mr. President : The question is :

"That clause 4 of the Bill be renumbered as clause 7."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was renumbered as clause 7.

Dr. Mahmud Husain : Sir, I beg to move :

"That clause 5 of the Bill be renumbered as clause 8 and that for the clause as so renumbered the following clause be substituted :

'8. *Amendment of section 69, Government of India Act, 1935—*

In section 69 of the said Act,—

(a) in sub-section (1) after clause (c), the following new clause shall be inserted, namely :

"(cc) if he has been dismissed for misconduct from a service of, or from a post in connection with the affairs of, the Federation or a Province, unless a period of five years, or such less period as the Governor may allow in any particular case, has elapsed since his dismissal"; and

(b) in sub-section (4), after the word 'Province' the words 'or a minister of state' shall be inserted."

Mr. President : The question is :

"That clause 5 of the Bill be renumbered as clause 8 and that for the clause as so renumbered the following clause be substituted :

'8. *Amendment of section 69, Government of India Act, 1935—*

In section 69 of the said Act,—

(a) in sub-section (1) after clause (c), the following new clause shall be inserted, namely :

"(cc) if he has been dismissed for misconduct from a service of, or from a post in connection with the affairs of, the Federation or a Province, unless a period of five years, or such less period as the Governor may allow in any particular case has elapsed since his dismissal"; and

(b) in sub-section (4), after the word 'Province' the words 'or a minister of state' shall be inserted."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5 was renumbered as clause 8, and as substituted, was added to the Bill.

Dr. Mahmud Husain : Sir, I beg to move :

"That clause 6 of the Bill be renumbered as clause 9."

Mr. President : The question is :

"That clause 6 of the Bill be renumbered as clause 9."

The motion was adopted.

"Clause 6 of the Bill was renumbered as clause 9."

Dr. Mahmud Husain : Sir, I beg to move :

"That clause 7 of the Bill be renumbered as clause 10."

Mr. President : The question is :

"That clause 7 of the Bill be renumbered as clause 10."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7 of the Bill was renumbered as clause 10.

Dr. Mahmud Husain : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the following new clause be added to the Bill as clause 11 :

'11. Amendment of Seventh Schedule, Government of India Act—

In entry 41 of List I in the Seventh Schedule to the said Act, after the word "Ministers" the words "of Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers for the Federation" shall be inserted'."

Mr. President : The question is :

"That the following new clause be added to the Bill as clause 11 :

'11. Amendment of Seventh Schedule, Government of India Act—

In entry 41 of List I in the Seventh Schedule to the said Act, after the word "Ministers" the words "of Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers for the Federation" shall be inserted'."

The motion was adopted.

New clause 11 was added to the Bill.

Mr. President : I would like to put an omnibus motion before the House :

"That the clauses re-numbered stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses re-numbered were added to the Bill.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

The Title and the Preamble were added to the Bill.

The Honourable Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Mr. President : The question is :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Honourable Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan (East Bengal : (Muslim) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Government of India Act, 1935 (Amendment of Section 233)."

Mr. President : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Government of India Act, 1935 (Amendment of Section 233)."

The motion was adopted.

The Honourable Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan : Sir, I beg to introduce the Bill.

(After a pause)

The Honourable Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan : Sir, I move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Government of India Act, 1935 (Amendment of Section 233) be taken into consideration."

Sir, it is a very straight forward Bill. Since the insertion of section 233 of the Government of India Act, by the Government of India (Second Amendment) Act, 1950, it has been decided to re-designate the Heads

of the Royal Pakistan Navy and the Pakistan Air Force as the Commander-in-Chief of the Royal Pakistan Navy and the commander-in-Chief of the Royal Pakistan Air Force, respectively. The Bill is intended to give effect to this proposal.

Mr. President : The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Government of India Act, 1935 (Amendment of Section 233) be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Dr. Mahmud Husain (East Bengal : Muslim) : Sir, I move :

"That for sub-clause (1) of clause 1 of the Bill, the following be substituted, namely :

' (1) This Act may be called the Government of India (Eighth Amendment) Act, 1950 '."

Mr. President : The question is :

"That for sub-clause (1) of clause 1 of the Bill, the following be substituted, namely :

' (1) This Act may be called the Government of India (Eighth Amendment) Act, 1950 '."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. President : The question is :

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title and the Preamble were added to the Bill.

The Honourable Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan : Sir, I move :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Mr. President : The question is :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

STATEMENT OF BUSINESS

The Honourable Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan (East Bengal : Muslim) : Sir, it has been represented to me by Members that as the amendments could not be printed earlier they had not sufficient time to examine the report of the Basic Principles Committee in the light of these amendments. Apart from that, the non-Muslim members are anxious to get back to their homes to celebrate *Durga Puja*. Therefore, I would request you to adjourn the House today and fix some date in November for the meetings of the Constituent Assembly when I would like to move the motion which stands in my name.

Mr. President : The House stands adjourned till 5 P.M. on the 16th November, 1950.

The Assembly then adjourned till Five of the Clock, in the evening, on Thursday, the 16th November, 1950.

APPENDIX
STATES NEGOTIATING COMMITTEE REPORT
(As presented and as adopted)

No. F. 27-I/48-Legis.
 CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF PAKISTAN
Karachi, the 6th October, 1950

To

THE PRESIDENT,
 CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF PAKISTAN,
 KARACHI.

Report of the States Negotiating Committee

SIR,

On behalf of the Members of the States Negotiating Committee I have the honour to submit this Report in respect of the States of the North-West Frontier Province.

I was authorised by the Committee to carry on negotiations with the representatives of the N.-W.F.P. States, the result of which was placed before the Committee at its meeting held on October 6, 1950. The Committee has considered the question thoroughly and decided that—

- (1) the States of N.-W.F.P. should be grouped together and given one seat in the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan ;
- (2) the States of N.-W.F.P. should be asked jointly to nominate one representative agreed to by the Governments of these States.

With a view to enabling the States of N.-W.F.P. to participate in the deliberations of the Constituent Assembly in connection with the framing of the Constitution, the Committee further recommends that necessary steps should be taken to achieve the object underlying its decision.

I have the honour to be,
 SIR,
 Your most obedient servant,
 LIAQUAT ALI KHAN,
Chairman,
States Negotiating Committee.

Statement showing population figures of the States in the N.-W.F.P.

State					Area in square miles	Population
1. Chitral	..	..	..	..	4,000	107,906
2. Swat	..	..	..	..	1,800	446,014
3. Dir	..	..	..	..	3,000	250,000
4. Amb	..	..	..	..	174	47,910